Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1470.] PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

For London,

THE SHIP

WILLIAM PENN,

JAMES JOSIAH, Master.

WILL sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

☞ The owners of Goods in the ship William Penn, are requested to send their permits on board as soon as possible.

May 19 §

For Charter,

The Ship

ÆRIAL,

JOHN TARRIS, Master,

NOW lying at Albertson's wharf, Southwark—burthen 3300 barrels, in compleat order to take in a cargo.

For terms apply to

Gurney & Smith.

May 15 §

United States,
Pennsylvania District, } ss.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT in pursuance of a writ to me directed from the honorable RICHARD PETERS, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to sale at the merchants' coffee-house in this city, on the 27th day of this instant, MAY, at 12 o'clock at noon,

The Schooner or Vessel called

THE BETSEY,

With all and singular her tackel, apparel and furniture (whereof an inventory may be seen at my office) the same having been libelled against and condemned in the said District Court, for the payment of mariner's wages, &c.

William Nichols, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 17th MAY, 1797. } co27M

For Sale,

The cargo of the brig Enterprize, Captain Langdon from Bourdeaux, now landing at Morton's wharf,

CONSITING OF

524 hhds. of Claret
217 cases of ditto
100 cases of Sweet Oil
110 pipes London proof
10 pipes of Holland proof } BRANDY.

} Entitled to drawback.

Apply to

Wharton & Lewis,

No. 115, South Front St.

☞ Said brig will take a freight for the West Indies or Europe, sails fast, burthen about fifteen hundred barrels, is in complete order, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days.

Apply as above.

May 24 §

Post-Office, 23d May, 1797.

THE Mail for Baltimore will be closed at this office every morning (Sundays excepted) at half past 7 o'clock.

The Mail for Boston will be closed every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock noon; and

The Mail for Frederica, Milford, Clowes, Dagsborough, Delaware, Horntown, Accomack Court-House and Northampton Court-House, Virginia, will be closed every Monday morning at half past 7 o'clock.

May 23. *12t

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

A Lot of Land;

SITUATED in Mount-Holly, in the county of Burlington, in New-Jersey, lately occupied by Francis Bullus, Esquire, upon which are an excellent brick house, two stories high, with four convenient rooms on each floor, also a good stable, carriage house and other buildings. The situation is valuable for business of any kind, and at least equal to any other in the town.

The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser. Apply to William Rossell, Esquire, John Perry, or Richard Coxe, merchants, in Mount-Holly, or to the Subscriber, in the city of Burlington.

JOSEPH M'ILVAINE.

Burlington, 27th April May 5—§3w

Just Imported,

IN the ship Woodrop Sims, Capt. Hodgson, from Canton, and for sale by the Subscriber, at Mrs. Kinsey's, corner of Second and Pine-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson and
Gunpowder } Teas all fresh and of excellent quality.

Also,

A few Nankeens.

C. HAIGHT.

April 17 dtf

JOHN CRAIG

HAS just imported from Rotterdam, via St. Thomas, and for sale on reasonable terms by the package,

Platillas Royal
Haerlem and German linens
Rouens
Post and Pro Patria Paper
Wafers
Quills
Oziers for Hoops, in Bundles
Coffee Bags

He has also for Sale,

Best Red Clover Seed
Old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use
Teneriffe Wine of first and second Quality
Coffee in Bags and Hogsheads
Jamaica Spirits
Connecticut Turpentine Soap
Window Glass
Two Trunks of best Patent, Silk and Cotton Hosiery

April 18. 4aw

Received by the Indostan,

From Madras,

A SMALL invoice consisting of the following Coast Goods, viz.

Blue Cloths
Long Cloths, 14 pumjums
Do. do. fine
Madrass Handkerchiefs, and
Book Muslins

WILLING & FRANCIS.

March 27. 3aw.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

At the Merchants' Coffee-house, in Philadelphia, on the 15th day of June, at 8 o'clock in the evening, if not before disposed of at private sale,

40,931 1-2 acres of land, on the waters of Wheeling and Fishing creeks, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. The soil is remarkably fertile; and besides a large body of meadow, there are considerable improvements on the premises. These lands were patented in 1787. On payment of part of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the printer.

May 15. §tS

To be sold at private sale,

A TWO story dwelling house and lot of ground in the city of Burlington, state of New-Jersey, in a healthy and pleasant situation. The house is of brick, containing four good sized rooms, with a convenient kitchen and cellar. The lot, on which is a stable, &c. contains about an acre of land of the best quality, with a front sufficient to admit two or three large houses, independent of that part at present occupied by the house.

For further particulars enquire of Joseph M'Ilvaine, Esq. in Burlington, or Joseph Reed, No. 214, High-street, Philadelphia.

May 12. co2w

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned,—That, in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the Citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late War between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners,

PETER LOHRA,
Secretary.

Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-street, Philadelphia, May 17th, 1797.

20—§4w

Just received,

And for sale by Isaac Harvey, jun. No. 5, South Water-street,

A parcel of prime Rice; also,
Trinidad and Cayenne Cotton
Coffee in Barrels and Bags
Spanish Hides and Beef.

4th mo. 25, 1797. d4w

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company, will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday, 10 o'clock, the 12th June next.

WILLIAM GOVETT. Sec'ry.

May 12. fr 4w.

Maurice Moynihan,

No. 81, North Second street,

A few doors above Arch-street,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has for wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms, a general assortment of Queen's Ware, gilt and cut tumblers, plain and flowered quart, pint, half pint gill and half gill do. exact measures, decanters and wine glasses; gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bowls, and china in sets and separate; pocket bottles: Schuylkill and Jersey country quart and half gallon bottles; Dry Goods, &c. &c.

N. B. Crates put up with care at the shortest notice.

May 11. dtf

For Sale,

ON board the ship MOLLY, John Frost, master from Liverpool, laying at Walnut-street wharf

6000 bushels of fine stoved Salt,

And QUEEN'S WARE, well assorted,

By PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

WHO HAVE IN STORE, ALSO FOR SALE,

100 Boxes White Havanna Sugars
Imperial and Hyson } TEAS
17 tubs Quicksilver
2 chests Bandanno Handkerchiefs

A few chests Manchester Goods well assorted in corduroys, thicksets, ginghams, muslinets, dimities, &c. 2 Trunks black sewing silk,
180 Crates queens ware, well assorted,
10 Tons sheet lead,
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points,
London particular and India market } Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
30 pipes, 10 hhds. Teneriffe Wine,
10 pipes choice Port ditto,
31 casks yellow paint,
7 boxes 12 bundles writing slates,
1 box ink-stands & note presses,
Sail canvas assorted No. 1 à 8.

May 4. dtf

Ross & Simson,

Have for Sale,

A QUANTITY OF PRIME

St. Domingo Cotton,

Superior Old Lisbon Wine in Pipes
Excellent India Market

Teneriffe Wine,

In Madeira Casks
A few Quarter Chests best
Fresh Hyson and Hyson Skin } TEAS
Muscovado Sugars in Hogsheads, and
Coffee in Tierces

March 7. tf

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No. 40 South Second street,
[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

Millinery Room,

No. 136 Market-street.

MISS CHRYSTAL

TAKES an early opportunity of acquainting her Friends that she has received by the WILLIAM PENN, a variety of NEW MILLINERY, &c. which she hopes to be able to shew them in a few days.

May 18 §3ot

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting
Copperas
White Lead
& Spanish Brown } in hhds

For Sale by

PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §.

Now Landing,

At Pratt's wharf,

FROM on board the ship Thomas Chalkley, Capt. Rafer, from Bourdeaux,

CLARET in casks
Ditto in cases
White Wine Vinegar
Red Skins in boxes

For Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

May 15 §

Important Public Document.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

And for Sale

At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,
No. 119 Chesnut-Street,
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS]

A FEW COPIES OF THE

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES *OF THE UNITED STATES,*

For the Year 1795,—

Being the LATEST Period to which an account can be made up.

February 22. §.

To be Sold,

A three story brick House, with suitable back buildings;

SITUATE in Vine-street, No. 88, completely finished, and free of ground-rent: It has a neat back yard, in which is a cistern, and new pump for rain water—commodious cellars are underneath the whole, in which is a dry well bricked up, that will hold ice. This property is well calculated for a boarding house. For particulars apply at the premises.

Immediate possession will be given, or so as to suit a purchaser.

May 15. 3awtf

Valuable Lands, Mills, &c. in Georgia.

On Saturday, the first day of July next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee-house in Philadelphia, will be sold by auction, for a liberal credit, the following estates—

In the State of GEORGIA.

No. I.

A CERTAIN *TRACT OF LAND,* containing 100,697 1-2 acres, situate in the county of Montgomery, formerly the county of Washington, on the east side of Ohoory river, and the waters of the Altamaha, and about one mile above the mouth of Pendleton's creek, and in the neighbourhood of Mill creek. The improvements on this tract of land, consisting of the most complete Grist and Saw MILLS in the southern country, having cost at least 20,000 dollars within these two years. The timber is of the finest quality, and the quantity is not to be exhausted.

2.

A tract of very valuable land in Franklin county, lying on the waters of Oconee, containing about 75,000 acres.

3.

A tract adjoining or near to No. 2, containing about 25,000 acres.

4.

Two millions and five hundred thousand acres of land, being an undivided part of all that tract of valuable country, including islands, situated on the Mobile Bay, Albahama, Tom Bigby, and Mississippi Rivers, which was granted by the State of Georgia to James Gunn, and others, by the name of "The Georgia Company", in fee.

5.

Thirty shares in the Tennessee Company, each share being about 10,000 acres, or one four hundredth and twentieth part of the said Tennessee Company's purchase, being so much of the tract of country, granted by the State of Georgia to Matthias Maher and Zachariah Cox, in fee.

☞ This piece of property may, in the option of the purchaser, or his assigns, be offered to Zachariah Cox, for the sum of 175,000 dollars, in two years from the 21st March 1796, who is obliged by his special bond, to take the same, *if offered to him,* at that time, and pay for the same, within six months after the expiration of the said two years. This bond is sold with the land.

By order of

Henry Pratt,
T. W. Francis,
John Miller, jun.
John Ashley,
Jacob Baker, } *Assignees of James Greenleaf.*

EDWARD FOX, Auctioneer.

May 15 mwfS

NOTICE.

IF JOSEPH WESSELS, formerly of London, who came passenger in the ship Factor, to Philadelphia, in the year 1794, will apply at No. 197 Market-street, he will hear of something to his advantage. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received.

May 12 *

A Lady going to England in the course of the ensuing spring

WANTS a person between the age of twenty and forty, to attend her immediately and on the voyage if agreeable to the parties; she must be of an obliging disposition and good temper, will be expected to act in the capacity of a general attendant. Such a person well recommended will be liberally treated and generously paid---no other need apply. Enquire at the office of this paper.

May 23. 3t

To be sold cheap,

To close an adventure,

7 Bales Bastas
2 ditto Cossas

Apply at the Store of

Mordecai Lewis.

May 16 co2w

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company,

May 1st, 1797.

THE STOCKHOLDERS

WHO are in arrears for any sums due on their respective shares, are requested to pay the same.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Treasurer.

10 m4w

Laws of the U. S.

SWIFT's EDITION.

Just Published,

Price 6 dollars, 3 vol. 12mo.

Sold by W. Young, Mills and Son, H. and P. Rice, M. Carey, R. Campbell and Co.

Laws of the United States,

From the commencement of the Federal Government to the end of the last Session of Congress, which terminated March 3, 1797.

THIS edition, published under an order of Congress of the United States, has many peculiar advantages. In the former one, each volume had a separate index, which rendered the reference in all cases, difficult and troublesome, and in many almost impossible. The indexes were, moreover, very injudiciously compiled. On the contrary, in the present edition, there is one copious, luminous index, compiled by Zephaniah Swift, Esq. referring to all the volumes, and comprising in itself a complete digest of all the laws of the United States.

May 3. w&s7t

Last night for the season.

THE LYCEUM,

FOR FREE DEBATE.

AT O'ELLERS' GREAT ROOM.

ON SATURDAY EVENING,

May the 27th.

WILL BE DEBATED,

Is the profession of Law advantageous to society.

After which an address will be delivered from the chair.

Admission—one eighth of a dollar.

New Hat and Hosiery Store.

Just Imported,

In the ships William Penn and Star, from London, and now opening by

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL,

AT his new Hat and Hosiery Store, No. 134, Market street—

An elegant assortment of silk, cotton and thread Stockings
Silk, cotton and thread Gloves
Pantaloons, &c. &c.

Likewise, a handsome assortment of men's, women's, and children's fashionable Hats, suitable for the Season.

A considerable quantity of low and middle priced Hats assorted in cases, intended for country stores

May 23. taw

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tavern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon at any time,

THAT forcible and well improved water works on Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the state of Delaware;

CONSISTING OF

A large, convenient Slitting Mill,

In complete order, having several pair of rolls and cutters of every size.

A large, Stone Merchant Mill,

Having three pair burr stones, boulting works, corn kiln and every other necessary apparatus.

A Saw Mill,

In the best order, and a pair of timber wheels.

A Smith's Shop and Tools.

To accommodate these works there is a large commodious stone dwelling house, kitchen and wash house and a number of dwelling houses for workmen, with gardens adjoining; two large stone stables, two stone coal houses, and a cooper's shop, with meadow and pasture grounds.

If the tenant chuses he may have the opportunity to purchase an excellent team of five horses, waggon, coal carriages and bed, with a stock of coal in the coal houses sufficient to manufacture three hundred tons of iron.—Apply to

RUMFORD & ABIJAH DAWES,
No. 7, South Water-street.

CLARET

OF THE

Vintage of 1792,

In cases of 24 and 30 bottles each,

FOR SALE BY

RUNDLE & LEECH.

March 29 mwstf

Canal Lottery,

No. II.

Scheme of a Lottery,

Authorized by an act, entitled, "an act to enable the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehannah navigation, to raise, by way of Lottery, the sum of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of completing the works, in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

		Dollars
1	Prize of twenty thousand dollars,	20,000
1	of ten thousand dollars,	10,000
5	of four thousand dollars each, to be paid to the possessors of the five numbers first out of the wheel on the last day's drawing, at which time there shall not be less than 500 numbers undrawn,	20,000
10	of two thousand dollars each,	20,000
20	of one thousand dollars each,	20,000
43	of five hundred dollars each,	21,500
100	of two hundred dollars each,	20,000
100	of one hundred dollars each,	10,000
220	of fifty dollars each,	11,000
29500	of five dollars each,	147,500
30,000	Tickets at ten dollars each.	300,000

Six dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of sale.

All prizes shall be paid ten days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded within 12 months after the drawing is finished, of which public notice will be given, shall be considered as relinquished for the use of the Canal and applied accordingly.

At a Meeting of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal Navigation—and the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal,

Resolved, That Joseph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standish Forde, Francis West, James M'Crea, John Miller, jun. and William Montgomery, be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of disposing of the tickets; which committee shall deposit this money in bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the Lottery.

We the Commissioners appointed by the Governor to superintend the drawing of the Lottery, inform the public, that the tickets are now rolling up, and that the drawing will positively commence on Mondaythe 29th of May next.

Frederick Kuhl,
James Ash,
George Budd.

Philad. April 17, 1797. 2aw

Tickets at six dollars each to be had of the managers, or at the canal office, near the bank of the United States.

Chocolate and Mustard

Manufactured as usual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon—suitable for exportation or home consumption—

For Sale by

John Haworth.

No. 98 south Front street.

May 18 th4w

For Sale,

At this Office,

No. 119 Chesnut-street,

A few copies of a late Report of a Committee of the Senate, on the subject of the

GEORGIA LANDS.

March 13 §

Caution.

THE Public are hereby forewarned against trusting the step-daughter of the Subscriber, and her mother, his second wife. Repeated misconduct compels him to forbid any person to give them credit on his account, as he will pay no debts of their contracting after this date.

LUNO BROWN.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1797 18—§th3t

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary,

Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient to he will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establisher of the veterenary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentleman, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N. B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.

Nov. 5. th&s.

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

AERIAL,

John Tarris, master.

A GREAT part of her cargo is engaged, and she will sail in ten days. For freight or paſſage apply to capt. Tarris, at Latimer's wharf, or to GURNEY & SMITH.

May 25 §

LAILSON'S CIRCUS,

South Fifth-Street.

The Performances at the NEW CIRCUS
This Evening, May 25th,
Will begin by a Grand Parade of Equeſtrian Performers of both ſexes.

The Lofty-Tumbling Group,

Compoſed of Meſſrs. Langley, Sully, M'Donald, the Clown, and Reano, will execute ſeveral difficult exerciſes on the Stage—which will be pleaſantly decorated.

Mr. M'Donald, in the character of Clown, will perform a variety of Comic Feats.

Mr. Lailſon will perform ſeveral new and difficult exerciſes, too tedious to inſert in an advertiſement.

In compliance with the general requeſt, will be given THE DUEL ON HORSEBACK, in a new and forcible manner.

The trick of the THREE HOOPS, and that of the GLOVE.

Mr. LAILSON will leap over a Ribbon in a manner which has never been attempted by any Equeſtrian but himſelf. Being on his Knees on the ſaddle, he will paſs the Hat under him at the ſame time he leaps over the Ribbon, which makes theſe three very difficult feats become one.

After which will be preſented a French Opera in one act, called

La Melomanie.

In which an Amateur will perform in the character of Geronte, the Mélomane.
The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with
THE TAYLOR AND HIS HORSE.

††† In rehearſal—*L'AMANT JALOUX*, a French Opera in three acts, in which the ſame gentleman who performs in the character of Geronte, the Melomane, will perform in that of Don Lopez.

Box, one dollar. Pit, half a dollar.
The doors will be opened at half paſt five o'clock, and the performances begin preciſely at ſeven.
N. B. No perſon can be admitted in the centre of the Circus, which is excluſively appropriated to the Equeſtrian Exerciſes.
No perſon can be admitted without a ticket, which will ſerve for the day only.
Days of performance, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday.

BUSH HILL.

Meſſrs. Bates and Darley,
Of the NEW THEATRE,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Philadelphia and its environs, that they have taken the manor houſe and grounds of Buſh Hill (the property of William Hamilton, Eſq.) and are now preparing to open them by Subſcription, for the general accommodation and amuſement of the public, under the name of the

Pennſylvania Gardens and Hotel.

Particularly during the Summer ſeaſon, will be given (three times per week)

CONCERTS

Of Vocal and Inſtrumental Muſic,

After the manner of the Public Gardens Paris, Vauxhall, London, &c. &c.

The Entertainments for the enſuing ſummer ſeaſon, *poſitively* to commence

THE FIRST WEEK IN JUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One hundred Subſcribers, at one hundred dollars each. The money to be repaid the ſubſcribers at ten annual payments of ten dollars each.

And each ſubſcriber to hold a free ticket of general admiſſion to all public performances in the Gardens, for the term of ten ſummer ſeaſons.

The tickets to be made tranſferable at the option of the ſubſcribers, by giving timely notice to the Managers, previous to the commencement of a ſeaſon, and having the ſame regiſtered accordingly.

Subſcriptions received by Meſſrs. Bates and Darley at Buſh Hill, where tickets for the ſeaſon only, may be had at twelve dollars each.

N. B. Admittance to non-ſubſcribers on each Concert Night, Half a Dollar.

*** Due notice will be given of the commencement. May 25 5p

Advertiſement.

PURSUANT *to an Order from the Orphans' Court, will be ſold at* PUBLIC SALE, *at Cranberry, on Wedneſday, the 14th day of June next, all that valuable* REAL ESTATE, *late belonging to the Rev. Gilbert T. Snowden, deceaſed, lying in and near Cranberry, in the county of Middleſex, township of South Brunſwick, ſtate of New Jerſey, upon the lower ſtage road leading from Philadelphia to New York. A very elegant frame houſe in a beautiful and healthy ſituation, painted white, with Venetian window ſhutters, thirty feet front and thirty eight feet deep, two rooms with a handſome hall or entry on the firſt floor, three rooms on the ſecond floor and two well-finiſhed garrets. In the rear of the houſe is an excellent two-ſtory building conſiſting of a dining-room for work people, ſpacious pantries and a large kitchen, with every convenience, and over theſe are three chambers for ſervants. To the right is an additional building conſiſting of a chamber below and a library above—under the whole are very fine cellars paved with brick. The houſe is entirely new and finiſhed with taſte. Every room is hung with bells that lead both to the kitchen and the ſervants' apartments: there is a pump in the yard; and a ſtone and brick pavement round the whole houſe, which is enclоſed with a handſome railing, with three gates in front. The farm conſiſts of one hundred and ſixty ſeven acres, with a proportion of woodland and meadow, under excellent fence; a garden with pale fence; a large barn, ſtables, carriage-houſe, cow-houſes, &c. all new, and built in the beſt manner: with a young orchard of 200 grafted trees. Nearly adjoining ſaid farm is a lot of Woodland of the beſt quality, containing 37 acres. Alſo a tract of land within ſeven miles of Cranberry, containing one hundred and fifty acres, three-fourths meadow and the reſt excellent timber. This will be ſold in lots or together, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſers.*

The payments, one third caſh—one third in one year—and the remaining third, one year following, with intereſt on the two laſt payments, and approved ſecurity.

For further particulars enquire of Nathaniel Hunt, Eſq. or Dr. Ralph Latt, Cranberry; of Iſaac Snowden, at Princeton; or of Iſaac Snowden, Jun. No. 141 South Second ſtreet, Philadelphia.

May 25 §6mwſS

To be Sold,

The time of a Negro Man,

WHO has about ſix years and an half to ſerve. He is honeſt and ſober, a tolerable waiter, and underſtands driving a carriage.
For terms apply at No. 113, South Third Street.
May 25. eod6t.

CHARLESTON, May 8.

Laſt Tueſday the following addreſs was preſented, by the Charleſton Volunteers, to their Captain, on the occaſion of his being about to leave this city, to take his ſeat in the Congreſs of the United States.

To JOHN RUTLEDGE, jun. Eſq. Capt. of the Charleſton Volunteer Company.

SIR,

THE members of the Charleſton Volunteer Company, under the painful idea of being ſeparated from a commanding officer who poſſeſſes the eſteem and confidence of every individual of that corps, would be unjuſt to their own feelings, as well as to your merit, were they ſilently to paſs over that event.

It was therefore unanimouſly reſolved, after you retired from the laſt meeting of the company, that a Committee ſhould, in their name, make their acknowledgements to you for the propriety of your conduct in the command of the company, ever ſince its firſt inſtitution, and for your polite attention to every member of it.

No citizens would more deprecate any unwarrantable meaſures being purſued, that might tend to involve this country in a war, than the Volunteers; but ſhould the independence of America be infringed, or her laws violated, they pledge themſelves to be amongſt the foremoſt to ſupport the preſent Federal Government and its laws, againſt any ſet of men or country that may attempt to overturn the one or trample on the other.

While we ſincerely regret the loſs which we ſuffer by your abſence, it affords us much conſolation, that the ſame patriotiſm and abilities, to which we now pay a juſt tribute, are ſtill to be employed in the public ſervice in a poſt of more importance; and we anticipate with pleaſure the moment when thouſands of our fellow-citizens ſhall join with us in applauding your ſervices.

Attached to you as an officer for the reaſons we have aſſigned, and as a citizen for qualities we have obſerved, but which it might appear adulatory to make mention of, we take leave of you with the ſincereſt wiſhes for your future happineſs and honor; and we truſt you will believe us equally ſincere when we declare, that none in the circle of your connexions will be more happy to welcome your return to Carolina than the Charleſton Volunteers.

W. Wightman, James Scott, S. Magwood, J. D. Vale, J. S. Harbowſki, James Miller, Samuel Theus, } Committee.

Charleſton, May 2, 1797.

CAPT. RUTLEDGE'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I THANK the Charleſton Volunteers moſt ſincerely for their very affectionate addreſs. Although circumſtances have placed the affairs of the United States in a ſituation peculiarly embarraſſing, yet I truſt the wiſdom and prudence of our government will ſpeedily effect an honorable adjuſtment of the differences which unhappily ſubſiſt between us and the French Republic. But if America ſhall not be permitted to continue at peace, without ſuffering a violation of her rights, I flatter myſelf her citizens will be unanimous and zealous in ſupporting their independence and ſelf government. They are too wiſe not to prefer their intereſts to thoſe of any other nation, and much too brave not to protect with republican valour and enthuſiaſm the liberties for which moſt of them have fought and many have bled to eſtabliſh. In the event of any attempt being made to infringe or ſubvert them, I am perſuaded the zeal and patriotiſm of the Charleſton Volunteers will equal that of any of their fellow-citizens. Accept, I beg of you, gentlemen, my thanks for the very ready obedience which every individual of the corps has paid to my orders during the ſix years I have had the honor of commanding it, and for the alertneſs with which they have aſſembled in the firſt moments of alarm. The kind wiſhes you expreſs for my health and happineſs are extremely grateful to me, and I reciprocate them very ſincerely to every officer and private of the corps.

J. RUTLEDGE, jun.
Capt. Charleſton Volunteers.

To the Charleſton Volunteers.
Charleſton, May 2, 1797.

SAVANNAH, May 9.

ARRIVED—ſhip Sally, Webber, 52 days from Liſbon, with whom came paſſenger Mr. John Millan of this place, who was a paſſenger in the ſhip Diana, capt. Ingraham, bound from Liverpool to this port, which was taken by the French privateer Le Vengeur (owned by Captain WILLIAM COWELL, of Boſton) carried into Breſt and condemned on the bribed evidence of George M'Kenzie, a negro, who had been in the capacity of ſteward on board ſaid ſhip. The ſhip and cargo was American property, and principally owned by captain Edward Sharbreck of this place.

Mr. Millen, together with the mate and the reſt of the paſſengers, were confined ſeveral days as Britiſh priſoners.

The following is a liſt handed by Mr. Millen, of Americans who at preſent reſide in France, and are owners and fitters of Privateers, who are ſaid to be cruiſing for the expreſs purpoſe of capturing American veſſels.

Wm. Cowel, John Coffin Whitney, —— Ellis, James Callender, Samuel Hatch, of Boſton; Thomas Lewis of Marblehead; —— Elery, of Cape-Ann; Samuel Turble, of Taonton; —— Platt, ——Giſſon, James Taylor, of New-York;—— Cooper, of Virginia; Peter Whitſides of Norfolk.

Saturday evening laſt, arrived in town from Fort Fidius conducted by a troop of dragoons, under the command of captain F. Webb, William Yarborough Obadiah Morris, Ephraim Moore and Miel Monk, who had croſſed the Ocmulgee into the Indian territories, for the purpoſe of hunting, contrary to the laws of the United States, they were taken on the 22d ult. and carried as priſoners to the fort, from whence they were ordered by the commanding officer, to this place, to be tried before the federal judge. Previous to their marching from Fort Fidius, a conſiderable number of the inhabitants of Hancock county, collected in arms, with a determination to liberate them from the guard which was to conduct them to this place; but by the interpoſition and particular requeſt of the priſoners, and owing to the activity of colonel Lamare, this mob deſiſted from ſuch an unlawful proceeding and diſperſed.

We are informed that his excellency the governor and col. Gaiter have both written to the federal judge in their behalf.

NEW YORK, May 22.

From Capt. Bunker's Log-Book.

The following veſſels and Captains were brʼt into different ports in the Iſland of Guadaloupe during my ſtay there:

SHIP—Adolph, Billings, of Philadelphia, from Surinam bound home, 7 days under adjudication, not yet determined.

BRIGS—Abigail, Kerr, of Dover, cargo ſequeſtered, capt. ſent home for his naturalization, veſſel detained until his return.

Virginia, Buſh, of Alexandria, veſſel and cargo condemned, from Alexandria, bound to an Engliſh iſland.

Nancy, Nimmo, of Richmond, ditto, from Richmond to Antigua.

Eliza, Simpſon, of New York, ditto, from New York to do.

Six Brothers, Needham, of Salem, ditto, in ballaſt from Martinique bound home.

Joſeph, Taylor, of Alexandria, veſſel cleared cargo condemned, bound for Barbadoes.

William, M'Lellan, of Portland, captain brought in, veſſel not heard of ſince captur'd, ſuppoſed to be retaken.

——, Griffin, of Boſton, veſſel and cargo cleared, being bound hither.

Hannah, Jeffery, of New York, ditto do. ditto, cleared being bound hither.

SNOW—Iſabella, Helms, of Baltimore, veſſel and cargo condemned, from Martinique bound home.

SCHOONERS—Adventure, Compton, of Baltimore, veſſel and cargo condemned—from Demerara bound home.

Milton, Brooks, of New York, ditto, from Barbadoes to Martinique.

Felicity, Homes, of Baltimore, ditto, from Norfolk bound to Martinique.

Molly, Millot, of Salem, veſſel cleared,—cargo condemned, from Demarara bound home.

Polly, Willis, of Alexandria, ditto, cleared, being bound hither.

Thoſe veſſels that are cleared. are deprived of proviſions, ſtores, books, quadrant, cloths, &c. and no redreſs made.

May 5th, in ſight of St. Martin's, boarded by an Engliſh privateer, called the Barton, of St. Kitt's, and very handſomely treated.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, May 22.

In a committee of the whole, Mr. Dent in the chair, on the anſwer reported to the Preſident's ſpeech.

(*Mr. Nicholas's ſpeech concluded from our laſt.*)

The difference, Mr. Nicholas ſaid, betwixt the addreſs reported, and the propoſition he had brought forward was this; the former approved all the meaſures of the Executive, and the latter recommended an enquiry relative to the operation of the Britiſh treaty. It was this queſtion upon which the committee would decide, and it was of importance, he ſaid, that they ſhould weigh the cauſe of difference betwixt us and the French republic, and not decide that we are right, without examination, becauſe if after being brought to hoſtility, we are obliged to retract, it would ſhew our former folly and wantonneſs.

Mr. N. ſaid he would enquire into the rights of France as they reſpected three principal ſubjects, which were particular cauſes of complaint between the two countries. Theſe were the right of our veſſels carrying Engliſh goods, the article reſpecting contraband goods, and that reſpecting the carrying of proviſions. He knew no better way to determine how far we could ſupport thoſe articles of the Britiſh treaty, than by extracting the arguments of our own miniſterial characters in ſupport of theſe meaſures. With reſpect to the queſtion of free ſhips making free goods, his impreſſions were very different from thoſe of the Secretary of State. *He* ſaid with reſpect to the regulation of free ſhips making free goods it is not changing a right under the law of nations; that had never been pretended to be a right and that our having agreed to it in one inſtance and not in another was no juſt cauſe of complaint by the French government. He advocates this tranſaction in his letter to Mr. Adet laſt winter. Mr. N. ſaid he knew not what was the origin of the law of nations upon the ſubject; he knew not how it came into exiſtence; it had never been ſettled by any convention of nations. Perhaps, however, the point now under conſideration came as near to a fixed principal, as any other of what are called the laws of nations ever did, as only one nation in Europe could be excepted from the general underſtanding of it. Mr. Pickering, he thought, ſeemed not to have given full force to this circumſtance; but ſeemed to have weakened the evidence. [He referred to what Mr. Pickering had ſaid upon the ſubject] It was Mr. P's idea that the ſtipulation of free ſhips making free goods, was a mere temporary proviſion; that it was not an article in the law of nations but a new principle introduced by the contracting parties. In order to prove this was not the caſe, Mr. Nicholas referred to the proviſions entered into by the armed neutrality of the north of Europe; to a treaty betwixt France and Spain, to a note from the court of Denmark, and to the declaration of the United States themſelves on the ſubject.

In his mind therefore, Mr. N. ſaid, it become in ſome degree certain that this ſtipulation was an article of the law of nations, and that an abandonment of it, as a neutral power, was an abandonment of neutral ground.

But, ſaid he let us conſider the circumſtances under which this treaty was made; let us ſee whether it is the law of nations or not. It was the intention of the parties to make the law of nations as free as in their power; and if we chuſe to abandon the principal of free ſhips making free goods, ſhall we call upon France to do the ſame? This did not appear to be conſiſtent with juſtice. Juſtice ſeemed to require an oppoſite courſe If we could not maintain this ſtipulation with all the world, we are bound to allow France the ſame privileges which we allow to any other nation. It was not for the intereſt of this country to inſiſt upon the fulfilment of bad treaties, to do which would be a greater loſs than benefit. In the treaty with Great Britain, we had denied the right that free ſhips make free goods. It was indeed wholly given up, but we agree that it ſhould be ſuſpended during the preſent war. He thought this wrong, and aſked if any country, who granteed a privilege to one nation which they refuſed to another, could pretend to any firmneſs in their proceedings? He thought, they could not.

With reſpect to contraband articles he had little to ſay. It was aſſerted that the articles ſtipulated in the Britiſh treaty as contraband, were made ſo by the law of nations. Where the doctrine was found he could not ſay. It had been quoted from Vattel; this authority might be correct; but he never found any two writers on this ſubject agree as to this article. In a late publication on the law of nations (Martan's) he found it directly aſſerted that naval ſtores were not contraband. But he ſaid, if the contrary were the law of nations, they were bound to extend the ſame privilege to France which they gave to England; they could not have one rule for the one nation, and a different one for the other.

The 18th article of the Britiſh treaty, reſpecting the carrying of proviſions, always ſtruck him as a very important one. It had heretofore been contended that this article did not go to any proviſions except ſuch as were carrying to beſieged or blockaded places; but he believed the Britiſh had conſtantly made it a pretence for ſeizing proviſions going to France. Indeed, if he was not miſtaken, the Britiſh miniſter had publicly declared in the Houſe of Commons, that the proviſions on board the veſſels intended for the Quiberon expedition, has been ſupplied from what had been captured in American veſſels.

Mr. N. contended that this was the opinion of the Executive of this country, as publiſhed in all the public papers, and of courſe known to the government of France. In the letter of Mr. Jefferſon to Mr. Pinckney in 1793, he declares that there is only one caſe in which proviſions are contraband, and ſhews the neceſſity of a neutral nation obſerving the ſame rules towards all the powers at war. But, in the preſent caſe, the right was ceded during the preſent war.

It was an unfortunate circumſtance againſt the neutrality of this country to find a doctrine ſo differently applied at different times. It was a ſtrong proof of the progreſs of the paſſions. It might be conſidered as a fraudalent thing, in one inſtance, to give up a right for a compenſation to ourſelves.

But Mr. Pickering, in his obſervations upon this circumſtance, ſays, that this ſtipulation is really a beneficial thing to France, as it encourages mercantile adventures; but this Mr. N. denied, and ſaid, that if it encouraged adventure, it would alſo increaſe the facility of captures.

In conſidering the tendency of the amendment which he had propoſed, he had not ſpoken of the poſſible operations of agreeing to the anſwer, as reported, eſpecially when carried by a ſmall majority of that houſe, and contrary to the wiſhes of a great part of the people of the United States. If the meaſure were carried by two, three, five, or ten votes, did gentlemen expect that this would anſwer their purpoſe? However the people may have the virtue to go with the deciſion of government, he believed, in a meaſure thus carried they would obey unwillingly. Yet how was this diviſion in opinion to be avoided? He did not believe the conduct of the Executive of our government had always been equal to the different powers at war, and therefore could not ſay ſo. Indeed, he could not conceal his ſentiments upon the buſineſs; they had frequently been expreſſed, and were he now to hold a different language, he might be juſtly branded with infamy.

Let ſomething, then, ſaid Mr. N. be brought forward which does not ſtare in the face the eſtabliſhed opinions of many members of that Houſe; but perhaps it may be thought of little conſequence what are the opinions of thoſe members; but he believed the people at large were not leſs divided in their opinions than the members in that Houſe—and a meaſure ſo carried, he conceived, was not calculated to intimidate an enemy. He knew his conſtituents would go into the war if directed to do ſo, but they would exerciſe the power which the conſtitution has placed in them, of diſplacing from their ſeats the men who had involved them into ſuch difficulties. He knew that if a war was to take place, that the diſcontents of the people would increaſe every day. He knew they would abandon the delicacy and nicety of feeling which was now urged. He knew it was his duty to take as moderate ground as was conſiſtent, becauſe he knew the public opinion, though now irritated above it, would come down to it.

If it were of conſequence that the people ſhould enter unanimouſly into any hoſtile meaſure which eventually might be found neceſſary (though he hoped and truſted it would not) he thought that unanimity might be ſecured by agreeing to the propoſition which he had moved.

In making conceſſions to England it was not conſidered as diſgraceful; what was now wiſhed, was that England and France might be put upon the ſame footing with reſpect to this country. To do this was the only way in which unanimity could be obtained, and it appeared to him that there could be no ſerious objection to it.

It may be ſaid, and probably will, that this propoſition interferes with the buſineſs of the executive, and that we ought not to dictate to him with reſpect to the proper ſteps to be taken. He was ſo well accuſtomed to the buſineſs of the Houſe, that he knew gentlemen would entrench themſelves under the pretended reſtrictions of the conſtitution in this reſpect; but it was his opinion that the meaſure which he propoſed was ſtrictly conſtitutional. The Preſident was to negotiate, but it was the duty of the legiſlature to deliberate on the proper meaſures to be taken. Government, he ſaid, could never be carried on, unleſs the executive and legiſlature were influenced by the ſame ſpirit. The Preſident might go on forever to negotiate, if he did it contrary to the views of the other branches of government, without coming to any concluſion. It was abſolutely neceſſary, therefore, that ſuch a power ſhould exiſt, and it was not poſſible that any danger ſhould ariſe from it. And if a propoſition of this kind was not agreed to, they had no evidence to ſuppoſe very conciliatory ſteps would be taken, they had reaſon, indeed, to ſuppoſe the contrary.

He was afraid he might be charged with going into irritating circumſtances, but he did not expect, from the perſons with whom the Preſident might be ſuppoſed to adviſe, that very moderate ſteps would be taken. It was not to be ſuppoſed that they would abandon the opinions they had ſo ſtrenuouſly maintained. He tho't, therefore, it was the buſineſs of that Houſe to ſay that, in their opinion, it is proper that ſuch and ſuch ſteps ſhould be taken.

Mr. Nicholas concluded with obſerving that he had gone over the ſubject he feared, not without being conſidered tedious by the committee; but he felt himſelf greatly intereſted in the preſent deciſion. He believed any additional irritation in their meaſures, would place peace out of our reach; he believed, therefore, it was their buſineſs to avoid it; he believed it would be for the honor and the happineſs of the country to do ſo.

Mr. W. Smith ſaid, as the gentleman laſt up had taken a wide range of argument, he muſt excuſe him, if he confined himſelf in reply to thoſe parts of his obſervations only which appeared to him eſſentially to relate to the ſubject under conſideration.

He believed the queſtion was, whether they ſhould alter the report in the manner propoſed; that is, whether they ſhould ſtrike out words which expreſſed the ſenſibility of this houſe at the unprovoked inſults offered by the French Republic to our government and country, or adopt the gentleman's amendment, which he read.

If they agreed to this amendment, they muſt neceſſarily expect from the French Republic freſh inſult and aggreſſion; for it ſeemed to admit that hitherto no inſult had been intended.

The amendment might be divided, Mr. S. ſaid, into two parts. The firſt went to vindicate the French from any intentional inſults towards this country; it even held out an idea that the Executive ought to offer ſome conceſſions to France, and even deſignated the kind of conceſſion. He ſhould, therefore, without taking notice of what the gentleman had ſaid about the political parties of this country, or what he had ſaid reſpecting himſelf perſonally, confine his obſervations to the points in queſtion.

The firſt point was whether the conduct of France was juſtifiable in refuſing our miniſter, and ſending him from the Republic in the manner they had done?

He thought the committee had abundant materials before them completely to refute the firſt propoſition; and he was ſurprized, knowing that theſe documents were in the hands of every member, that the gentleman from Virginia could expect to impreſs their minds with the idea that no indignity whatever had been offered by the French government to this country in that tranſaction.

Mr. Smith ſaid, that it appeared moſt clearly that the French Directory intended to treat this Government with marked indignity; for tho' the gentleman from Virginia ſuggeſted an opinion, that their refuſal to receive Mr. Pinckney, was owing altogether to his not being inveſted with extraordinary powers; this was evidently not the caſe, as the Directory had been well informed as to the character in which Mr. Pinckney came, before they received his letters of credence, as appears by the letters of M. De la Croix to Mr. Monroe, ſtiling Mr. Pinckney, *his Succeſſor*, and by other documents communicated by the Preſident, (which he read.)—There was no doubt, then, with reſpect to the Directory being well acquainted with the character in which Mr. Pinckney went to France, viz. as Miniſter Plenipotentiary, or Ordinary Miniſter; but after keeping him in ſuſpence near two months, on the day after the news arrived of Buonaparte's ſucceſſes in Italy, he was ordered by a peremptory mandate in writing, to leave the French republic. This mandate was accompanied by a circumſtance which was certainly intended to convey an inſult; it was addreſſed to him as an *Anglo-American*, a term, it is true, they ſometimes uſe to diſtinguiſh the inhabitants of the United States from thoſe of the Weſt-India iſlaeds, but, in his opinion, here evidently deſigned as a term of reproach, as he believed no other ſimilar inſtance could be mentioned. Upon this circumſtanee, however, he laid no ſtreſs, the other indignities which our miniſter had received were too great to require any weight to be given to this circumſtanee.

But, ſays the gentleman from Virginia, after the Directory had ſeen his *Letters of Credence*, and diſcovered that he had no power to make conceſſions, they refuſed to acknowledge him. What would he have required his letters of credence to have ſaid? were they not "faithfully to repreſent the diſpoſition of the Government and People of the United States, their diſpoſition being one, to remove jealouſies and obviate complaints, by ſhewing that they were groundleſs, to reſtore that mutual confidenee which had been ſo unfortunately and injuriouſly impaired, and to explain the relative intereſts of both countries, and the real ſentiments of his own."

What more than this could have been ſaid in letters of Credence? But, adds the gentleman, his *Inſtructions* did not authorize him to make any conceſſion, or to ſatisfy their complaints with reſpect to exiſting treaties. How does he know this? Will the gentleman undertake to ſay that his inſtructions did not give him this power? It certainly would not have been proper to have ſtated in his letters of credence what he was authorized to concede; or to exhibit to the French Government his inſtructions until it was known what they were diſpoſed to do. We had complaints to make as well as they. They had committed ſpoliations on our commerce to a great amount. Was it right, then to ſay inſtantly on his arrival, "I am come to offer you all theſe conceſſions," without knowing what they were diſpoſed to offer in return? Will the gentleman undertake to ſay, it would have been right to have communicated his private inſtructions to the Directory even before he was received? If we were a colony of France, indeed it might have been expected that he would have laid not only his inſtructions, but proſtrated himſelf at the feet of the Directory. But, independent as we are, he truſted no gentleman would ſay this was proper in any man, much leſs was it to be expected from Mr. Pinckney. What were his private inſtructions was unknown. A thouſand conjectures might be formed reſpecting them, but they were vague and uncertain.

This being the ſtate of the tranſaction, he thought it clearly eſtabliſhed, that Mr. Pinckney was not refuſed becauſe he bore the character of miniſter Plenipotentiary, without extraordinary powers; the queſtion then was, why was he ſent away?

We all, ſaid Mr. Smith, remember the complaints of Mr. Adet againſt our government. It was not neceſſary to go into a minute recapitulation of them: It ſufficed to ſay that they fell under the following heads; 1ſt. complaints of violations of our commercial treaty with France, 2d. of the treaty we had made with Great Britain. 3d, of the proceedings of our Federal courts, and 4th, of the act of Congreſs of June, 1794, which act this houſe, after it had heard his complaints, had *re-enacted* without oppoſition the laſt ſeſſion.

Now what does Mr. De la Croix ſay on the arrival of Mr. Pinckney? He did not condeſcend to ſay it to himſelf; that would have been pay-

ing him too much respect; he did not say it to the *Minister* of the American *government*, but to the recalled Minister, Mr. Monroe, to whom Mr. De la Croix writes a letter, declaring—"that the Directory will not acknowledge nor receive another Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, *until after* the redress of the grievances demanded of the American government, and which the French republic has a right to expect from it."

Now, what, Mr. S. asked, were the grievances contained in Mr. Adet's note, and to which the directory here refer? They were very numerous; but they chiefly fell under the four heads he had mentioned. According then to this declaration of the French government, what were we to do? We must, said he, annul the British treaty; repeal the law of June 1794, which was last session very unanimously re-enacted; and we must, by some proceeding or other, which he supposed even the ingenuity of the gentleman from Virginia would find it difficult to point out, annul the decrees of the courts of the United States. Yet though all this must be done, before the directory would condescend to receive our minister, the gentleman did not believe any indignity whatever had been intended against this government; and we must not express ourselves as if we thought or felt there had been any. It was, at the best, a mere matter of etiquette on the part of France, it was meant to convey no insult, no indignity; our government had given offence by failure of etiquette, and therefore, to heal the breach, we must send an envoy extraordinary to make the necessary concessions, and all will go well.

With respect to the gentleman's second proposition, if it was proper to be discussed at all, it would have been more properly discussed in a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, after proper notice and being printed. If the House cannot confide in the Executive that he will take the proper measures to heal the wound; if the House were convinced that the executive were not disposed to do this, it might be then their duty to apply to him; but the President, in his speech, had explicitly said, that it was his most sincere desire to restore harmony, and that, notwithstanding the indignities offered to our minister and our government, he did not think the honor and dignity of our government forbad farther advances towards negotiation. After so candid and free a declaration, he was surprised ao hear his disposition in this respect thus called in question. For his part, Mr. S. said, he had not the least hesitation to believe, that the executive would go all lengths consistent with the honor and dignity of the country, to restore harmony between the two republics, because he was satisfied he had the interest of the country at heart, and he trusted that no gentleman, not even the gentleman from Virginia himself, would doubt this.

It had been argued that this country had not acted a proper part with respect to France. In order to shew this, the member had adverted to three specific grounds of complaint arising out of the British treaty.

The gentleman from Virginia had confined the complaints of the French government to three articles of the British treaty; though, if the committee referred to the letter of Mr. De la Croix, it would be found that they did not confine them within so narrow a compass. They complained, first, of the inexecution of treaties; there are several points of complaint relative to that head. 2d. Complaints against the decrees of our federal courts; 3d, against the law of June 1794; and 4th, against the treaty with Great Britain: Yet the gentleman confines himself altogether to the latter. And really he did not expect at this time of day, after the subject had been so fully discussed, and determined, and the objections refuted over and over again, that any gentleman would have endeavored to revive and prove their complaints on this head well founded.—The three articles were, 1st. That free ships did *not* make free goods. 2d. The contraband article. 3d. The provision article.

1. The stipulation with respect to neutral vessels not making neutral goods in the British treaty was not contrary to the law of nations; it only provided that the law of nations was to be carried into effect in the manner most convenient for the United States. But this doctrine, he said, was no new thing. It had been acknowledged most explicitly by Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State, in July 1793, and was so declared to the minister of France; yet no objection was made to it until the British treaty was ratified, though long previous thereto French property was captured on board our vessels. Mr. Jefferson writing on this subject to the French minister, said "You have no shadow of complaint;" the thing was so perfectly clear and well understood by the law of nations. This happened so long ago as July or August 1793. But two years afterwards, when the British treaty was promulgated, the whole country was thrown into a flame by admitting this very same doctrine. France herself had always acted under this law of nations when not restrained by treaty; in *Valin's* ordinances of France this clearly appears. The armed neutrality was confined to the then existing war; Russia herself, the creator of the armed neutrality, entered into a compact with England in 1793, expressly contravening its principles. The principle was then not established by our treaty with England; but such being the acknowledged law of nations, it was merely stipulated that it should be exercised in the manner the least injurious.

2. The next article of complaint was with respect to contraband goods. If gentlemen will consult the law of nations, they will find, that the articles mentioned in the British treaty are by the law of nations contraband articles. They will find that in all the treaties with Denmark and Sweden, Great Britain had made the same stipulations. Indeed the gentleman had acknowleged, that it was so stated by some writers on the law of nations; but he wished to derogate from the authority of those writers, in the same way as Mr. Genet, in his correspondence with Mr. Jefferson, had called them *worm eaten folio's and musty aphorisms*; to Vattel might be added *Valin's* ordinances, a very respectable work in France. How, then, can the gentleman with truth say we have deviated from the law of nations?

3. The last point which the gentleman took notice of was the *provision* article. There was no doubt that this government would never allow provisions to be contraband, except when going to a besieged or blockaded port. Tho' he made this declaration, yet it was but candid to acknowledge that this was stated by Vattel to be the law of nations. [He read an extract from Vattel.]

When this was stated by Lord Grenville to Mr. Pinckney, our then minister in London, Mr. Pinckney acknowledged it to be so stated in Vattel, but very ingeniously argued, that France could not be considered as in the situation mentioned in Vattel, since provisions were cheaper there than they were in England, and therefore the case did not apply. When our envoy was sent to London, both parties were tenacious on this ground. Our minister was unwilling to agree to this construction of the law of nations, but the British minister insisted upon it, and if there had not been some compromise, the negotiation must have been broken off, and a war probably ensued. The result was, therefore, that, without admitting it to be the law of nations, it was agreed that where provisions were contraband by the law of nations, they should be paid for, but not confiscated, as the law of nations (admitting that construction) would have authorised. Therefore some advantage was secured to France, for if Great Britain had confiscated our vessels going to France with provisions, it would certainly have damped the ardor of our citizens employed in that commerce; but under this regulation, our merchants were certain of being paid for their cargoes, whether they arrived in France or were carried into England. These were the three grounds of objection which the gentleman from Virginia had stated as grounds of complaint by the French against the British treaty.

Before he went further, he would observe, that admitting (which he did not admit) that there had been solid grounds of objection against the British treaty, before it was ratified, yet they ought now to be closed. It had received a full discussion at the time; it had been carried into effect, was become the law of the land, and was generally approved of by the country. Why, then, endeavor to stir up the feelings of the public against it by alledging it to be the just cause of complaint? If the committee wanted any proof of the approbation which that instrument had received, he thought it might be gathered from the general approbation which had been given of the administration of the late President on his retirment from office, in doing which, the people had doubtless taken into view the whole of his conduct. Nor did he think the people had shewn any hostility to the treaty in their late election of members to that house. Indeed, he believed that the approbation which the treaty received, increased in proportion as the subject came to be understood. Admitting further, that the treaty had changed the existing state of things between Great Britain and France, by having granted commercial favors to Great Britain, by the 2d article of our treaty with France, the same favors would immediately attach to France, so that she could have no reason to complain on that ground. Indeed France had herself now modified the treaty betwixt that country and this, and had taken to herself what she deemed to be the favors granted to Great Britain. (Mr. S. read the decree on this subject of 2d March last)

Mr. Smith said, he believed he had examined all the observations of the gentleman from Virginia, relative to the treaty, which were essential to the subject under consideration. He did not wish to go much farther on the present occasion because he agreed with him, that it was proper they should keep themselves as cool and calm as the nature of the case would admit; but he thought whilst so much deference was paid to the feelings of France, some respect ought to be paid to the feelings of America. He hoped the people of America would always retain a proper respect and consideration for their national character; and however earnestly he wished that the differences subsisting between the two countries might be amicably settled, yet, he trusted, that our national dignity would never be at so low an ebb, as to submit to the insults and indignities of any nation whatever. In saying this, he expressed his hearty wish to keep the door of negociation with France unclosed; but at the same time he strongly recommended to take every necessary step to place us in a situation to defend ourselves, provided she should still persist in her haughty demeanour.

He trusted they would convince the French and every other nation, that they were determined to preserve the right of self-government, and that they were able to frustrate every attempt which should be made to influence our councils. That such attempts had been made he knew some gentlemen would deny, but to him it was evident that all the ministers of France, who had resided in this country, had endeavoured to obtain an undue influence over our affairs. It was now become a serious question whether we were to make concessions to France of the most humiliating nature, and thereby provoke future aggressions, or act a firm and determined part, in expressing our indignation at their insults, and resolving to resist them if they were persisted in.

He did not wish unnecessarily, he said, to excite indignation; but it was necessary, on this occasion, to take particular notice of the insulting speech of President Barras, in reply to Mr. Monroe's valedictory, a speech evidently calculated to separate the American people from their government.

After the Directory knew that Mr. Monroe was no longer the Minister of this country, after, he had presented his letters of recall, and Mr. Pinckney had presented his letters of credence—after the Minister of Foreign Affairs, De la Droix, had said that they considered America as having no Minister in France, the President of the Directory delivered the insulting speech above alluded to, in which he tells our late Minister, at a public audience, in the presence of several Foreign Ministers, to go home and tell his government "*that his country owes its liberty to France.*" We have never denied, said Mr. S. that we received great services from France: but was it not degrading to this country that their late Minister should be thus addressed. This address was throughout couched in terms studiously marked with indignities to this country, and an attempt to separate the people from the government.

Notwithstanding all this, the gentleman from Virginia is wonderfully afraid of using language which might irritate France: Mr. S. wished France had not given just cause of irritation, but those who had read the correspondence which had been laid before them, for a few years past, must have seen reiterated insults to this country.

It was sufficient to call to their recollection the many indelicate and offensive expressions used by the various French Ministers, in their diplomatic letters. Indeed, were he inclined to aggravate the aggressions we had received, he might display a whole volume of Genet's abuse. He should, however, satisfy himself by presenting some *elegant extracts* from the letters of Citizen Adet. Mr. S. here quoted a number of offensive epithets and expressions such as *disguised under a cloak of neutrality, the veil of dissimulation, tyrannical and homicidal rage, insidious proclamation of neutrality, the chicanery of its Courts, presenting a poinard to cut the throat of its ally, all submission to the will of England, prostituting its neutrality*, &c. &c.

Mr. S. said, as he knew indecent and harsh language always recoiled upon those who used it, he did not wish to adopt it; but at the same time it was due to ourselves to express our feelings with a proper degree of strength and spirit. He was not in the habit of quoting any thing from Mr. Genet, but there was one expression of his which he thought contained good advice, "all this accommodation and humility, all this condescension attains no end."

After the gentleman from Virginia had dwelt sufficiently upon the danger of irritating the French, he had emphatically called upon us to recollect our *weakness*. It might have been as well if he had left that to have been discovered from another quarter. He hoped we had sufficient confidence in the means of defence which we possessed, if driven to the last resort; and he believed that if there was any one more certain way of provoking war than another, it was that of *proclaiming our own weakness*.

He hoped such a language would now be spoken as would make known to the French government, that the government and people of this country were one, and that they would repel any attempt to gain an influence over our councils and government. The gentleman had said that there did not appear to be any design of this kind, and had endeavored to do away what was stated as the opinion in France, in General Pinckney's letter. He did not mean to rest this altogether upon the reports of an emigrant, whom General Pinckney mentions as having represented this country divided, and of no greater consequence than Genoa or Geneva, but he took the whole information into view. [He read the extract relative to this subject.]

It was evident, Mr. S. said, from this information from France, that an opinion had been industriously circulated there that the government and people of this country were divided; that the Executive was corrupt and did not pursue the interests of the people; and that they might, by perseverance, overturn the administration, and *introduce a new order of things*. Was not such an opinion as this, he asked, calculated to induce France to believe that she might make her own terms with us? It was well known what the French wished, and it was time to declare it plainly; his opinion was that she designed to ruin the commerce of Great-Britain through us.—This was evident. They talked of the British treaty; but they suffered it to lie dormant for near twelve months, without complaining about it. Why were they silent till within a few weeks before the election of our President? Why did they commit spoliations upon our commerce long before the British treaty was ever dreamt of? Their first decree, directing spoliations of our property, and the capture of our provision ships, was on the 9th of May, 1793, a month before the provision order of Great-Britain, which was dated June 8, 1793: and why have they from that time to this, been committing spoliations on our commerce? The British treaty was published in Paris in August, 1795; a year after, in July, 1796, they determine to treat us in the same way that we suffer other nations to treat us, and this decree was not made known to our government till the October following, a few weeks before the election of President.

But this was not all; the French had pursued similar measures towards all the other neutral powers. Sweden, in consequence, had no minister in their country, and was on the eve of a rupture. The intention of the French evidently was, to compel all the neutral powers to destroy the commerce of Great Britain; but he trusted this country had more spirit than to suffer herself to be thus forced to give up her commerce with Great Britain; he trusted they would spurn any such idea.

Mr. S. hoped the observations which he had made would not be construed into a wish to see the United States and France involved in a war. He had no objection to such measures being taken for preserving peace betwixt the two countries as should be consistent with national honor. It was a delicate thing for them to suggest what the Executive ought to do. It was out of their province to direct him. The Executive had various considerations to take into view. We had injuries to complain of against France for the spoliations committed upon our commerce. If the Executive conceive we have a right to redress, that subject will of course constitute a part of our envoy's instructions. Would it then be proper, said he, for this House to interfere with the Executive, to obtrude its opinion and say, "You must give up this point; we take upon us (without any authority by the constitution) to give *Carte Blanche* to France, without any indemnification or redress."

The gentleman says it is the object of the amendment on the table, to recommend to the Executive to remove any inequalities in the treaties; that was alone sufficient to vote it out.

There had been no period since the revolution which had so powerfully called on Americans for that fortitude and wisdom which they knew so well how to display on great and solemn emergencies. It was not his intention to offend any one by stating the question in such strong terms: but he was persuaded that when the present situation of our affairs with respect to France was well understood, it would be found that to acquiesce in her present demands was virtually and essentially to surrender our self government and independence.

The independence of a nation, he observed, might be destroyed in various modes. Whether a preponderating influence was obtained in her councils by seduction, intrigue or terror, or by a direct and open invasion of her territories, and consequent subjugation, was immaterial: Indeed it would be safer for us if a foreign power were at once to attempt our subjugation by invasion; for, in that case, there could be but one opinion among Americans about a vigorous resistance; but the slow approaches to our subjection, by the subtle artifices of intrigue and deception, were seldom discerned by the community at large, until their pestilential effects had taken such deeps root as to be with difficulty extirpated. Was it saying too much, to assert that dictating to our government, fomenting an insurrection in our bosom, influencing the most important election, demanding a violation of our engagements, the repeal of our laws, the annulling the decrees of our courts of justice, were not merely interferences with our government, but in fact attempts to usurp it? The complaints of France respecting the British treaty were the pretext, but not the real cause of her aggressions. It was idle to wink out of sight the real causes: she wished (as he had before stated) to destroy the commerce of England, and the United States were to be the instrument in accomplishing it. The United States were to be coerced into such measures as would effect this great scheme. The same policy was pursued towards the Hanse Towns and Denmark: had they made a British treaty? Were they answerable for the sins of ours? The review he had taken of the ground of controversy as to our treaty with England must have removed every impression unfavourable to our government, and evinced the unceasing efforts of France to acquire an improper ascendancy over our councils, and direct them to the purposes of her own aggrandizement.

Whether or no our government ought, on principles of amity and conciliation, to equalize our treaties between England and France, was a question of an executive nature, and was not properly before the house. An offer of such equalization would no doubtedly depend on the disposition of France to make proper and suitable equivalents.

The gentleman from Virginia had cautioned the committee against alarming the pride of France—but, exclaimed Mr. S. has America no pride? is her sensibility so debased by prejudice or benumbed by terror as to be thrown out of view on this occasion? I trust not, I trust that American pride still maintains an important influence over our deliberations, and desirous as I am to see it yield all that is due to the influence of policy, God forbid that it should ever be supplanted by an interested and servile tameness. He thought it became the dignity of the House to support the Executive in firm and manly language. He was persuaded that a decided conduct would be the most likely to discourage aggression and repetition of insult. He recommended not a menacing but a firm countenance; not a bullying, but an undaunted attitude. This would convince the world we were not to be threatened out of our rights; whereas a timid supplicating posture could not fail to invite fresh insults and humiliation.

Mr. S. said, he valued unanmity as much as other gentlemen. He was sensible that it would be peculiarly important at this juncture. It would engage the confidence of the people and fortify the negociation. It would convince the world, that however we might differ upon speculative points of administration, there was but one sentiment, respecting our self government. It would extinguish the hopes of those who attempted to keep alive a faction in the country; it would crush the expectations of those who wished to substitute a foreign influence to the constituted authorities of the nation. But it might still be purchased by too dear a sacrifice; and he would rather have only a bare majority for the report of the committee, than an unanimous vote for the amendment; so much did he reprobate its principles. He thought it of more importance that there should be an unanimity between all the departments of the government, than an unanimity in the house, at the expence of its separating from the other branches of the government; but if the amendment was agreed to, it must produce a separation from the President and Senate, and confirm the opinion fostered in France of a division existing between the government and people. Much, therefore, as he cherished unanimity? he could not purchase it on this occasion by agreeing to a proposition, of so dangerous a tendency.

Mr. Smith concluded with requesting the committee seriously to ponder on the consequence of agreeing to the amendment. It spoke the same feeble language as the address of the last session, the same timid reluctance to express our sense of injury, the same reliance on negociation alone; if this was all that the gentlemen on the other side proposed doing at this extraordinary session, the calling of Congress would prove the most humiliating, the most calamitous measure that had ever been adopted. Better indeed had the members remained at their homes, and there in secret silence mourned over the dishonor of their country, and smothered their resentments, than be collected in mass from all parts of the union, to be thus publicly exhibited as fellow witnesses of their own shame and the indignities offered their country without the power or even the courage to resent them. But he could not believe it possible that the committe should pursue a course so pregnant with humiliation, and he confidently persuaded himself that as his country had always displayed its justice, so would all parts of the house unite on this occasion to convince the world that her fortitude and firmness were equal to her justice.

Wednesday, May 24.

Messrs. S. Smith, from Maryland, and Findley, from this state, appeared, and took their oaths and seats, as did also Mr. W. Smith, from S. Carolina, and another new member whose name we did not learn.

The House again went into a committee of the whole on the answer to the President's speech, and Mr. Nicholas's amendment being under consideration, Mr. Swanwick and Mr. Livingston spoke at great length, particularly the latter, in favour of it.

Mr. Coit proposed several amendments which he wished to be adopted, instead of the one proposed by Mr. Nicholas, as conciliatory on both sides of the House. They were ordered to be printed. The Committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 24.

ARRIVED. days.

Ship Gen. Wayne, Manwaring, Bourdeaux. 45

Grand Turk, Thomson, St. Thomas, 18

Brig Prudence, Hovey, Savannah 9

Schooner Clara, Robinson, Curracoa

Lucy, Block, Norfolk,

Extract from the log book of the ship Grand Turk, from St. Thomas, William Thompson, master.

Monday May 5, at 6 P. M. fell in with a fleet of 50 sail—was boarded by the British ship Roebuck, of 44 guns; the officer from which informed us, that the fleet had sailed on the 10th of April for Porto Rico from Tortola, with about 3500 troops, and landed on the 21st, where they remained until the 4th of May; but finding that island strongly fortified, and no prospect of its surrendering, they had left it, and were now beating up for Martinico.

May 29, spoke the sloop Nancy, and Schr. Kitty, from Philadelphia, in lat. 35, long. 72, all well.

Yesterday arrived here in 45 days from Bourdeaux, the ship General Wayne, captain Manwaring, of New London. A gentleman who came in this vessel, has favored us with a regular file of *The Post Boy of the Armies, and General Bulletin*—a Paris paper, as late as the 30th of March. From these papers we give translations of several important articles—They follow.

Capt. Manwarring says all apprehensions of a war between France and America had subsided some time before he sailed. This change of opinion was supposed to be in consequence of news from America of Mr. Jefferson's being appointed extra Ambassador to that Republic.

The Translations.

VIENNA, March 11.

It appears now decided, that his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, is to preserve the chief command of the army of the Rhine; but as this prince is to command in person, the army of Italy, his orders will be transmitted to field marshal Baron Mack,—who will communicate them to the army.

A corps of 1500 cavalry, part of which have already passed this city from Moravia & Bohemia, on their way to the army af Italy; and the remainder of the Vienna volunteers are to proceed to day for the same army.—When all the reinforcements destined for that army arrive, it will amount to 120,000 men.

We are now employed in the exchange of the garrison of Mantua, and to this effect, a great number of French prisoners, are on their march from Austria to France. The Vienna volunteers are already exchanged.

Mayence, March 15.

Several of the most superior officers of the army of the Rhine, are about to depart for Italy: Their loss would be severely felt,—were it not, great confidence is placed on the abilities of gen. Mack. We learn this gen. is to have a conference with generals Latour, Kray and Werneck, before they set out for Italy; and that he will immediately after inspect the whole line of the Imperial troops, to Huningen.

All officers and others, belonging to the Austrian army, have received orders to be at their respective posts by the 16th of this month at fartheſt. It is thought, gen. Mack means to act offensively on the Upper Rhine, and that he will make the greatest efforts to penetrate to the new countries, where they are in hopes of being effectually assisted.—By this operation, the French army will find it impossible to attempt any thing against Germany.

Extract of a letter from Manheim dated 15th March.

A considerable number of troops are just arrived here from the environs of Kempton, in Eastern Suabia; it is thought they are to penetrate through the Milanese by a new contrivance.

Prague, March 9.

Several detachments set out last week for the army of the Rhine; they will be immediately followed by a new division of cavalry.

Paris, March 26.

We read in several public papers, that gen. Buonaparte has obtained a signal victory over the Archduke Charles, 10,000 Austrians were killed and taken on the field of battle. This news has been received from Kellerman, who learnt it by a courier from Buonaparte. Not wishing to doubt the authenticity of this news, we only remark that it is surprising the Directory has not received any intelligence respecting it. The official journals make no mention of this important victory.

We are assured that a conference for peace has taken place at Turin, between gen. Clark and the marquis de Lucchesini. The friends of humanity must wish success to this negociation.

March 27.

The news of the victory obtained by the French army in Italy over the Archduke Charles, has not yet been received by the Directory, as we mentioned in our last, but by the Venetian Ambassador at Paris. The Directory anxiously wait for official details.

March 28.

In a letter from Gen. Buonaparte, dated March 17, head quarters at Valdasone, he mentions having on the 16th of March, taken from the Austrian army 6 pieces of cannon, 1 general, several officers, and from 4 to 500 men. Adjutant-general Kellerman had received several strokes of the sword, in charging at the head of the cavalry, with his usual courage.

March 29.

Thomas Paine left this city the 1st instant, on his return to America. His departure will be no great loss to France, altho' several enthusiasts say, they admire his writing, tho' they do not understand it. His last publication was against our constitution, to shew that it was not democratic enough.

The choice of Electors is terminated.—The Primary Assemblies, have placed their confidence in men, recommended for their integrity and knowledge.

CHARLESTON, May 13.

On Wednesday last, in the Federal Circuit Court, indictments were preferred against fourteen men, of the crew of the French schooner Grouper, which were committed to jail on the 13th day of April last, on a charge of piracy on the high seas, trespass on the brig Fair American, Capt. Almy, and false imprisonment of her crew. The Grand Jury threw out the bills;—in consequence thereof the men were discharged by the court.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Arrived. *Days.*

Sloop Patience, Willis, New-York 6

Sch'r Harriet, Sweetser, St. Thomas's 14

In the acconnt of vessels taken, &c. at Trinidad, published yesterday, *a Spanish 74 gun ship taken*, was omitted.

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.
No. 8 Chesnut-Street,
Have for Sale
FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.
March 6. §

Just Arrived,

In the schooner Dove, Captain Paul, from St Thomas, and for sale by the subscriber.
Muscovado Sugar in hhds· tierces and barrels.
St. Croix Rum in hhds.
and Laguira hides.

ALSO ON HAND,

Imperial, Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas.	Sherry and Malaga Wines.
Yellow Nankeens.	Holland Gin in pipes.
Canton Cloth.	Do. Cheese.
Lutestrings.	Do. Glass ware.
Silk Handkerchiefs.	China Ware.
Sewing Silk.	Window Blinds.
Cotton in bales.	Rheubarb.
Peruvian Bark.	Quicksilver, &c.

JOSEPH SIMS.
May 22d. d14t.

A few hhds. N. E. Rum,

Of a SUPERIOR QUALITY,
HYSON, YOUNG HYSON, And IMPERIAL } *TEAS*, in quarter chests,
FOR SALE BY
A. Marple & Israel W. Morris,
No. 60 Dock-street.
May 22 mw&sf9t

Jonathan Harvey,

No. 106 SOUTH FRONT-STREET,
HAS FOR SALE,
A general assortment of Dry Goods
—Amongst which are—
A few boxes IRISH LINENS.
May 22 m w f 1m

Richard Bayley & Co.

Late JOHN WHITESIDES & Co.
No. 136 Market-street,
HAVE received per the ships William Penn and Star from London, a large and fashionable assortment of the following articles: viz.
Chintzes, and printed Cottons, of the newest patterns
Furniture Dimities and Chintzes
Ginghams, plain and figured,
Muslins, printed and embroider'd
Do. tambour'd, plain, check and strip'd
Do tamboured, of a very superior quality
Fine Book, Jaconet and Decca Handkerchiefs
Dimities and muslinets
Damask table-linen, in setts and in the piece
Diaper ditto in Cloths and in ditto
Holland and Russia Sheetings
Loop'd Hollands and Irish Linens
Long Lawns and Cambrics
Sattins and Silks, plain and figured
Ribbons and Gloves
Crapes and Gauzes
Straw, Chip, and Paper Hats and Bonnets, new shapes
Fancy trimmings, &c.
With a variety of articles in the Linen-Drapery and Haberdashery line.
May 22 §20t

Advertisement.

To be sold at private sale,
A LIKELY strong bay HORSE, 5 years old, fit for the saddle. Also, a likely full blooded MARE, 4 years old, runs well, and is now fit for the path—hey are lately from Virginia, and may be seen at the stables of James M'Cawley, No. 45 in Cherry alley. Any person desirous to buy either or both, must apply to the owner, at Mr. Valley's corner of Cherry-alley and Fourth-street.
May 22. 3t

Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

GOLD AND SILVER

Bullion.

THE highest price in ready money will be given for gold or silver bullion, old gold or silver, or gold dust, at No. 29, North Seventh-street.
April 20 22w6w

A FEW BOXES OF

Bologna Sausages,

Of a superior quality, to be Sold at No. 199, South Front-Street.
April 20, cotf

THE holders of Robert Morris and John Nicholson's notes and acceptances, deposited as collateral securities for the engagements of Edward Fox and James Greenleaf, are requested to

TAKE NOTICE

That the subscribers, at the request and by the authority of the holders of near nine tenths of the amount of the paper above alluded to, have received from George Simpson, Esq an assignment of the trust under which the said notes and acceptances are secured, together with all the deeds and obligations thereunto attached—therefore any application for sale of any part of said property is to be made to

THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
HENRY PRATT,
JOHN MILLER, jun.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

March 2. m&th f

Notice.

April 3d. 1797.

THE Managers of the Canal Lottery, No. II, an nounce to the public, that the drawing will positively commence on the twenty-ninth of May next. Tickets to be had of either of the managers, and at the Canal Office.

WM. MOORE SMITH, Sec'y.
April 3 mth, t29thM

A New Work.

PROPOSALS

For printing and publishing, by subscription, The

History of Pennsylvania,

IN North-America, from the original institution and settlement of that province, under the first proprietor and governor, WILLIAM PENN, in 1681, 'till after the year 1742; with

AN INTRODUCTION,

Respecting the Life of W. PENN,

Prior to the grant of that Province, and the religious Society of the people called Quakers; with the FIRST RISE of the NEIGHBORING COLONIES, more particularly of WEST-NEW-JERSEY, and the Settlement of the DUTCH and SWEDES on DELAWARE.

To which is added,

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SAID PROVINCE.

And of the general state, in which it flourished, principally between the years 1760 and 1770. The whole including a variety of things, useful and interesting to be known, respecting that country in early time, &c. With an appendix.

Written principally between the years 1776 and 1780,

By ROBERT PROUD.

"*Pulchrum est benefacere reipublicæ, etiam benedicere haud absurdum est, vel pace vel bello clarum fieri licet.*"
Sal. Catalin.

"*Sed cum plerique arbitrentur res bellicas majores esse quam urbanas, minuenda est hæc opinio.*"
Cic. Off.

(Entered according to law.)

"WILLIAM PENN, the great legislator of the Quakers, (in Pennsylvania) had the success of a conqueror, in establishing and defending his colony, among savage tribes, without ever drawing the sword; the goodness of the most benevolent rulers, in treating his subjects as his own children; and the tenderness of an universal father, who opened his arms to all mankind without distinction of sect or party. In his Republic it was not his religious creed, but personal merit, that entitled every member of society to the protection and emolument of the State."

Essay on Toleration, by Arthur O'Leary.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed in two octavo volumes, neatly bound and lettered, both in sheep and calf, for the choice of the subscribers; on paper similar to that of the conditions, *as published in the Subscription papers.*

II. The head of William Penn, handsomely engraved, will be prefixed to the first, and a map or sketch of Pennsylvania, and the parts adjacent, to the second volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be four dollars and an half in sheep, and five dollars in calf;—one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, two dollars on the delivery of the first volume, and the remainder on the delivery of the second.

IV. When one thousand copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press and finished with all convenient expedition.

Subscriptions will be received by Zachariah Poulson, jun. Printer, No. 80, Chesnut-street, and at the Philadelphia Library in Fifth-street; by Isaac Collins, Printer, and Joseph James, Merchant, New-York; by John P. Pleasants and George W. Field, Merchants, Baltimore; and by other persons both in town and country.

February 18. tu&f

To be sold or let,

And immediate possession given,

A genteel two story Brick House;

SITUATE on the upper end of Broad-street, in the city of Burlington, with four rooms and an entry on each floor, good cellars under the whole, a pump in the yard, a garden and court yard, containing nearly half an acre under good fence, with a stable adjoining the yard. The whole property is in good order.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Burlington, who will give a credit for a considerable part of the purchase money if good security is given.

William Coxe, jun.
May 17. 22wtf

William Haydon,

Drawing Master, from London;

WHERE he studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science. He attends young ladies and gentlemen at their respective houses. His terms are six dollars per month for attendance three times per week; likewise all kind of ornamental painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

A line directed to W. Haydon, No. 26, Pear street, will be immediately attended to.

W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous, where there are several pupils in the same family; as he makes no alteration in his terms if there are two or three to teach in one family.

May 9.

This Day is Published,

BY Messr. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers,
price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,
Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,
By John Thompson,
A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 mwf

Imported in the ship Pigou,

And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,

Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, Imperial } TEAS

April 20. eotf

For Sale,

TWO LOTS OF GROUND in Kensington, on the south side of Hanover-street, containing thirty-six feet in breadth and one hundred and sixty-seven and a half feet in depth to a twenty feet alley For further information enquire at No. 37, Arch-street.
March 18. eodtf

All persons who have any demands

Against the estate of John Finlay, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts properly attested on or before the 20th of May next—and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

ROBERT HENDERSON, JOHN M'CARA, } *Administrators*
April 26.

Translations.

MEMORIALS, advertisements, epistolary, and other writings in French and English, undertaken by Samuel Chandler, A. M. translator of Le Moniteur, L'Observateur, Les Quatre Fils Aymons, L'Heroine Americain, and many other French authors.

S. C. has been in the habit of compiling for the most approved publications, & occasionally attending where the hurry of business may require his immediate attendance.

Encouraged and assisted by gentlemen of abilities, he proposes publishing by subscription, a work in French and English, by the title of *The American Spectator.* The prospectus may be seen at his lodgings, No. 67, *Arch-street.*
April 27. †

Benjamin & Jacob Johnson,

No. 147 Market Street, Philadelphia,

HAVE just received by the Connecticut and other late arrivals from Liverpool, a general assortment of well chosen

DRY GOODS,

For the ensuing Season, for sale on the lowest terms for cash or the common credit.

A large collection of Books at their usually moderate prices.

4th month, 25th, 1797, tw&sf4

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

About seven thousand acres of land, the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO,

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

May 8 w3m

Georgetown Bridge Company.

Extract of an act passed by the Legislature of the state of Maryland on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, "An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmac river.

"*And be it enacted*, that the said directors or any two of them shall and may require any sum or sums of money in equal proportion from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the building of said bridge; and after giving three months public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the directors to sue for and recover in the name of the company such unpaid requisition, with all costs and charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon from the time the same should have been paid: And the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition after public notice shall have been given at least for three months in all the newspapers herein before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the share or shares so neglected or refused to be paid to the use and benefit of the company."

The above extract is published for the information of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made—they are as follow: On the 1st November, 1795, 20 dollars, on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dollars; an the 20th July, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 1st September, 1796, 40 dollars, and on the 1st November, 1796, 60 dollars. Caution is now given that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all delinquents.

By order of the Directors,
WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.
Georgetown, May 1, 1797. 1aw3m

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale —This Lottery will positively commence drawing the 29th day of May next—Check books for registering and examination in this, the City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries, now drawing, are kept—also information where Tickets in Washington, No. 2, and Patterson may be had—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at ten dollars each, and as soon as issued, Tickets in all the other Lotteries authorized by the Legislature of this state will be for sale.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends who wish to sell bank stock, certificates, bills of exchange or notes, houses, land, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN.
April 8. 29w

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
No. 167, Arch-Street.

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, side-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable, terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.
May 2e. tu & f 2m

For Sale,

A pair of Good Black Carriage Horses,
Which may be seen by application at No. 124, Spruce Street, between Second and Third.
May 12. §.

300 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain Christopher F. Parnell, failed from Boston, on or about the 27th of October last, in the sloop Union, with a valuable cargo, bound to Baltimore, but went off to the West-Indies where he sold the vessel and cargo. On or about the first inst. he was apprehended (as a suspicious character) in this town, and examined before several magistrates, but for the want of sufficient proof to detect him in his villany he was discharged.

The fact is, the said Parnell is a villain, and is attempting to defraud sundry persons to the amount of 20,000 dollars.

He left this town about the 10th inst. he rode in a chair (painted green) drawn by a grey mare, and went on the Newbern road, but on this side Trenton, took the road of Fayetteville, and most probably is passing through the back part of the state into the western countries.

He had when he left this town, upwards of 2000 dollars in gold, and about 7000 dollars in bank notes.

Parnall is a small man, about 30 years of age, much pock-marked, and has long black hair, remarkable small eyes, and has a down look when spoken to.

Whoever will secure the said Parnell, and the money he has with him, and give information to Benj. Williams of Baltimore, John Hogg, Esq. at Hillsborough, to Mr. A. Jocelin, of this town, or to the subscriber, who is in pursuit of the villain, shall receive the above reward.

ABNER CRAFT.
Wilmington, (N. C.) April 26, 179 §

City of Washington.

SCHEME
Of the Lottery, No. II,
For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house & cash 30,000, are		20,000 dollars,	50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	700		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

§ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

For Sale,

At the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chesnut-street,

The last Report of the late Secretary of the Treasury; being a brief history of the state of financial concerns of the United States.

The Proceedings of the Executive of the United States respecting the western insurrection: Containing many facts and circumstances no where else to be found. 50 cents.

The Letter of Mr. Pickering to our minister in France. 37 1-2 cents.

An Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the year 1795.

A few copies of the volume for 1794 may be had to complete setts.

D'Ivernois' account of the Revolution in Geneva. 12 1-2 cents.

April 3. §

Mr. Pickering's Letter to Gen. Pinckney.

A few copies of the above interesting paper, may be had at the office of the Gazette of the United States.

May 13 §

TEAS.

A FEW chests of Imperial, Hyson Skin and Souchong Teas of a superior quality for sale at the store of the subscriber, the north-west corner of Market and Third-streets.

Patent Shot.

ALSO,

A large CELLAR to be let at a very low rent. Enquire as above of RICHARD WISTAR.
April 29. stu&th1m

This Day is Published,
Price 25 Cents,
By JOHN ORMROD,
NO. 41 CHESNUT-STREET,

A DISCOURSE,

Delivered on the 22d of February, 1797,
At the FUNERAL of
The Rev. GILBERT TENNENT SNOWDEN,
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Cranberry, in the State of New-Jersey,
By the Rev. *SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH D. D.* President of the College of New Jersey
March 11 §

The Subscriber,

Determined to retire from business, invites all who have any note, bill, bond or acceptance of his, now due, to call for payment; and those who wish to anticipate may receive the money at a reasonable discount.

JAMES SWAN.
May 22. d2w.
Dorchester, near Boston, 16th May 1797.

NOW LANDING,

From on board of the ship GEORGE BARCLAY, Capt. CHARLES M'ALESTER, from Calcutta, the following GOODS, viz.

Cossas	Punjum Cloths
Hummums	Gurrahs
Guzeenahs	India Calicoes
Emerties	Cotton Checks
Mamoodies	Mulmuls
Sahans	Red and Blue Bernsgoo hkfs
Tickeries	Patna do.
Jollas	Santipore do.
Carridarries	Plain, striped and flowered fine muslins
Maragunges	Ginghams
Baftas, various sorts	Taffeties
Sattin Romals	Bandanno red hks.

ALSO,

300 Casks Sugar
40 Boxes do.
165 Bags do.
70,000 lb. weight heavy black Pepper
40,000 lb. weight Ginger
20 Tons Hemp in Bales
9 Pipes East-India Spirits

For sale by PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.
May 4. dtf

This Day is published,

By THOMAS DOBSON,
At the STONE HOUSE, No. 41 south Second-street,
Price 37 1-2 cents,

Two Lectures on Combustion.

SUpplementary to a course of Lectures on CHEMISTRY; containing an Examination of Dr. Priestley's Considerations on the Doctrine of Phlogiston, and the accomposition of Water,

By *JOHN MACLEAN,*
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the College of New-Jersey.
May 22 mwf3p

Venereal Complaints,

PUNCTUALLY attended to in every stage of that disease, without the use of mercury or restraint of diet, in any case recent and simple, on application at No. 113, Chesnut-street, opposite the United States bank, or at No. 170, South Water-street, between Spruce and Pine-streets, where he has opened an office for the better accommodation of his patients.

But in Lues Venerea confirmed, Doctor Morgan pledges himself, that no system of cure (however specious) can be effectual without mercury, and that all the known rules of practice for these two centuries past, and united experience affirms, that any substitute for it is but nugatory, and any mode of practice to the contrary must be futile and deceptious.

Nevertheless, he undertakes, however complicated the case, to effect a cure without inconvenience or injury to the patient's constitution, and in time not generally experienced or expected.

N B. Regular attendance at the office in Water-street, from the hour of nine o'clock in the morning until one, and from three o'clock in the evening until seven; but any other time at his dwelling house, in Chesnut-street.
May 16. dtf

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders, that a further assessment of fifteen dollars is levied on each share, payable in the following instalments—viz.

One quarter immediately.
One quarter on the 1st of June.
One quarter on the 1st September.
One quarter on the 1st Dec. next.

Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed that on their neglecting to pay the same as above directed, the several forfeitures directed by the Constitution, will be exacted

By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE,
Treasurer.
May 15 §1m

Gold and Silver Watches,

OF an excellent quality, and neat fashionable Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Eight Day Clocks and Time Pieces, fashionable Steel and Gilt Chains, &c. &c. for Sale by

JOHN J. PARRY,
Clock and Watchmaker, No. 38. S. 2d street.
☞ Clocks and Watches of all kinds carefully repaired.
May 19. tuef. & sa. 3w

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable three story Brick House;

SITUATE in Lodge alley, next to the bank of Pennsylvania, the lot on which it stands, together with the vacant lot adjoining, which extends to Goforth-street. The house is about 50 feet in front on Lodge alley, and about 42 feet in depth, the adjoining lot is about 96 feet front on Lodge alley, and 42 feet on Goforth-street, being a street which leads from Chesnut-street and Carter's alley into Dock-street at the horse market. The house consists of ten lodging rooms, with six fire places, two dining rooms, one of them forty feet in length, the other about thirty-four feet, each containing two fire places, two parlours and a large kitchen, with extensive cellars under, and garrets over the whole, a privilege of a vacant lot of ground to the eastward between this house and the bank, a pump of excellent water in the yard, a handsome piazza fronting the vacant lot, and a frame stable and dwelling house on Goforth-street. The premises now rent for £.318 per annum. To be sold clear of all incumbrances.

For terms apply to *John Clement Stocker.*
April 20 3awtf